

KURLEV, Emil, maistor na sporta

The 1964 National Championship in Aircraft Modeling in Bulgaria.
Aviats kosmonavt 6 no.8:13-14 '64.

KURLIK, Imrene

One and a half years' work of the Technical Committee of the Union of Food Industry Workers. Munka 8 no.8:11-12 Ag '58.

LORLIK, I.

ELELMENEZESI IPAR. (Mezőgazdasági és Élelmiszeripari Tudományos
Egyesület) Budapest.

Work of the Technical Committee of the National Federation of
Workers in Food Industry. p. 277.

Vol. 12, No. 8/9, Aug./Sept. 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) 10, Vol. 8, No. 3,
March 1959 Unclass.

RUSSIAN, Ye. V.

KUMILINOV, Ye. V. "On air cysts in the human intestinal tract", Izv. Vses. nauch. in-ta, Vol. 11, 1948, p. 137-42.

So: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Murnal 'nykh znatey', No. 22, 1949).

KURLIKOV, Ye.V. (Smolensk, ul. Dzerzhinskogo, d.5, kv.25)

Lesions caused by gunshot wounds of the limbs in children and their restorative treatment. Nov.khir.arkh. no.2:64-66 Nr-Ap '57.

(MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. G.G.Dubinkin) Smolenskogo meditsinskogo instituta

(EXTREMITIES, LOWER--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

ARBUZOV, M.P.; KURLIKOVSKAYA, M.P.

Effect of chromium on the hardening and softening of nickel.
fiz. met. i metalloved. 6 no.6:1070-1076 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut metallofiziki AN USSR.
(Nickel-chromium alloys--Testing)
(Crystal lattices)

KURLIN, D.I. [deceased]

History of the development of Russian aerial photographic surveying.
Geod.i kart. no.3:65-67 My '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

A new type of silica gel for the regeneration of oils.
 M. V. Kuznetsov. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 7, 1013-
 1014 (1934).—Silica gel obtained as a by-product in the
 prepn. of Al_2O_3 from apatite-nephelite minerals is con-
 taminated with various impurities. This product was
 washed with water, dried and heated to 500° (a gradual
 raising of the temp. increases the adsorption activity at a
 higher rate than rapid heating). Expts. carried out
 with this by-product in regenerating transformer oils
 showed that its activity as adsorbent is equiv. to that of
 pure silica gel or fuller's earth used in the petroleum
 industry. A. A. Hrubchinskii.

CH

22

OXIDATION OF TRANSFORMER OILS. M. V. Kurlin and A. M. Blinova. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 7, 631-6 (1934).—The increase in the O content of the oil is a criterion for its deterioration. The more severe the original refining of the oil, the more unstable is the oil during use and accordingly the more O₂ it absorbs. So-called white oils should not be used in equipment where they are exposed to air. A. A. Hachtling

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Fluorescence in relation to mineral-oil dielectrics S.
V. Greshishkin and M. V. Kurlin, *J. Tech. Phys.* (U.
S. S. R.) 5, 1310 (1935). Data are given for the ox-
idation of Emka and Bakinski transformers during use
and by means of a Cu catalyst. The resulting acidity,
fluorescence and pptr. no. are considered. P. H. R.

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

The aging of insulating mineral oils in the presence of different catalysts. N. I. Chernushkov, M. V. Kurin and A. M. Kurin. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R. 1) 9, 600-4 (in German) (1955) (1956). Cu, and to a slightly smaller degree Fe, increase the rate of formation of acidity and solid deposits in mineral oil for transformer insulation. Cu catalyzes the formation of acids, which then form hydroxyacids, while Fe catalyzes the formation of phenols.

H. M. Lewister

ASME-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1955, V. I. -- "Investigation of Action of Transformer Oil." *Dissertation for
degrees in Science and Engineering, Defense at V. I. Il' in Electrical Engineering,
Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute V. I. Il' in (Leningrad), Chair of the Physics
of Dielectrics and Semiconductors, Leningrad, 1955

№: Intekhnaya Leningrad, No. 15, 15 Jun 55

* For Degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences

DZHUVARLY, Chingiz Mekhtiyevich; IVANOV, Konstantin Ivanovich; KURLIN,
Mikhail Vladimirovich; LIPSHTeyN, Rafail Aleksandrovich;
MUKHARSKAYA, Leyli Adamovna; LEVINA, Ye.S., ved. red.;
YAKOVLEVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Insulating oils] Elektroizoliatsionnye masla. [By] Ch.M.
Dzhuvarly i dr. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 274 p.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Insulating oils)

KUMIN, N. V. GINTER, T. N.

Gas Producers

Testing transport vehicles' gas generators burning wood of increased moisture content.
Avt. trakt. prom., No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASS.

KURLIN, Yu., letchik-ispytatel'

Romance of my profession. Znan. ta pratsia no.2:12-13 F '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Airplanes—Flight testing)

Morpholine derivatives. V. G. Nemets and I. P. Karina. *Fund. Leningrad. Khimicheskii Akad.-Leb.*
Inst. Khim. Leningrad. Sovetsk. 10, 38 (1941); Chem. Zvesti.
1941, II, 2048. O(CH₂CH₂)₂NH (I) results in 10-80%
yields by treating (HOCH₂CH₂)₂NH with 70% H₂SO₄ at
atm. pressure. I and excess COCl₂ in PhMe gives 6-
morpholinocarbonyl chloride, (CH₂CH₂)₂NCOCl, b. 102°,
d₄ 1.2810, n_D 1.4930, M_D 33.9 (M₀ = mol. refractivity),
d₄ 1.2810, n_D 1.4930, M_D 33.9 (M₀ = mol. refractivity).
I and COCl₂Me give the 6-*l*-carbamoyl, b. 91°, d₄
1.109, n_D 1.4061, M_D 34.04. The 6-*l*-carbamoyl, prep.
without solvent, b. 167°, d₄ 1.1121, n_D 1.4511, M_D
39.04. All 3 derivatives possess local anesthetic properties.

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ASST. DETAIL. OFFICIAL. - RAYMOND CLASSIFICATION

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Figure 1

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[illegible]

benzylbenzyl chloride, and 5.1 g. mixed products, identified by degradation with 15% H₂SO₄ as consisting initially of 47.5% *n*- and *p*-PhClCH₂CH₂OPh, 11.3% benzyl analog, and 41.7% *o*- and *p*-PhCH(Cl)CH₂OPh. A reaction run with activated clay as catalyst at 130° similarly gave the following range of products: the humol products contained .8%, benzylphenol, .6%, benzylbenzyl chloride, and 14.9% (*m*, *p*)-nitrophenols, while trimol products consisted of 24.1% (*m*, *p*)-PhClCH₂CH₂OPh, 2.6% *n*- and *p*-PhClCH₂Cl, and *p*-PhCH(Cl)CH₂OPh, 27.6% *n*- and *p*-PhCH(Cl)CH₂Cl, and 44.2% *o*- and *p*-PhCH(Cl)CH₂OPh. Concentrated H₂SO₄ (1.4 g.) as a catalyst at 95–10° similarly gave the above products in the following amounts: 87.6, 1.3, and 11.1% in the humol product fraction, and 61.6, 21.4, and 14.1% in the trimol fraction. Heating 24.2 g. *p*-PhSCH₂CH₂OH with 27 g. PhClCH₂OH in CCl₄ 2 hrs. to 145–160° gave 2.8 ml. H₂O, almost all the *p*-nitrophenol was recovered, some light acid was found, but no intermolecular condensation products, sulfonic acid and clay gave similar results. *o*-Nitrophenol reacted similarly, as was tribromophenol, but *p*-BrC₆H₄CH₂OH did react with the sulfanilic acid catalyst and after 1.5 hrs. at 140° gave very small amounts of *p*-BrC₆H₄CH₂OPh, m. 81°, b. 164–165° (recryst.), and a small amount of a trimol condensation product, by 130–210°, contg. about 5% H₂O.

G. M. Koenigsfeldt

1951

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927720010-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927720010-3"

KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.; POLYAKOV, I.M.; SHIPKOV, N.A.;
ZELENIH, N.G.; PROFILOV, Ye.Ye.; GARNOVSKAYA, G.N. [deceased];
PARSHINA, Ye.P.

Utilization of shale and coal phenols for the synthesis of
chemicals for plant protection. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i
prod. ikh perer. no.8:152-158 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy i Vsesoyuznyy institut
po pererabotke slantsev.

(Phenols)

(Plants Protection of)

KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.

Recipes for the synthesis of the preparation 125. Khim. i
tekh. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.8:159-166 '60.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Pesticides)

KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.; POLYAKOV, I.M.; SHIPINOV, N.A.;
GARNOVSKAYA, G.N. [deceased]; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.; KOROLEVSKAYA, M.F.;
PETROVA, A.I.

Effect of the composition of shale phenols on the process of
nitration and pesticidal properties of nitro products. Khim.
i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.8:167-174 '60.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Phenols)
(Pesticides)
(Nitration)

GARNOVSKAYA, G.N. [deceased]; KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.;
PARSHINA, Ye.P.; PREYS, M.O.; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.

Synthesis of the preparation 125 from phenols of tars produced by
semicoking of Baltic shales and Cheremkhovo coals. Khim.
i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no. 8:15-185 '60.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. laboratoriya pererabotki smoly Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skogo instituta po pererabotke slantsev i laboratoriya
organicheskoy khimii Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity
rasteniy.

(Pesticides)
(Phenols)

BAZHIN, V.F.; KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.; POLYAKOV, I.M.; SHIPINOV, N.A.

Nitration of shale and coal phenols by dilute nitric acid.

Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.9:276-282 '60.

(MIRA 15:6)

(Phenols) (Nitration) (Nitric acid)

KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.; POLYAKOV, I.M.; MOVCHAN, N.A.

Products of the acetylation of shale phenols as fungicides.

Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.9:283-288 '60.

(MIRA 15:6)

(Phenols) (Fungicides)

KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.; KOZLOVA, Ye.N.

New insecticides of the sevin type from shale phenols. Khim. i
tekh. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.9:289-294 '60.

(MIRA 15:6)

(Insecticides) (Phenols)

KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.; POLYAKOV, I.M.; SHIPINOV, N.A.

Nitrafen. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.2:38 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

16

The effect of potassium hydroxide in aluminate solutions on the production of alumina according to the method of Bayer. N. O. Naumchik and E. V. Kurjina. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Issledovaniya i Proektirovaniya Aluminosnoi i Elektrolit. Prom.* 1940, No. 20, 22-23; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 8, 89.— The calc. of Al_2O_3 from bauxite is not affected by the presence of KOH as an impurity. The supplementary decalcification is retarded 10-15% by the presence of 25-30% of KOH; the presence of 3-4% of KOH has no effect on the process. W. R. Hann

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNDICATE		SEARCHED MAP ONLY ONE		REVISIONS		FROM SOURCE		SEARCHED ONE ONLY ONE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Mineralogical investigations as a method for controlling the technological process of working up bauxite to alumina (preliminary report). R. P. LEVANSKI AND R. V. KARLINA. *Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-Issledovatskogo Instituta Tseluloznoy i Papperovoy Promyshlennosti*, 1940, No. 31, pp. 37-41. *Chem. Abstr.*, 1940, No. 9, p. 72; *Chem. Abs.*, 37, 1017 (1943). Microscopical investigations of the Sukel bauxites and silts indicate that the bauxites contain diaspore, boehmite, a rhombic mineral, quartz, and zircon and that the silts contain diaspore, quartz, corundum, feldspar, diathene, and zircon. In both, diaspore is the principal constituent. The insufficient extraction of Al_2O_3 is explained by the incomplete solution of diaspore under the conditions of the experiment. The rhombic mineral, which is present in considerable amounts in bauxite and which is absent in the silt, probably contains Al_2O_3 .

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Levando, E. P., and Kurina, E. V. MINERALOGICAL INVESTIGATION AS A METHOD FOR CONTROLLING THE TECHNICAL PROCESS OF WORKING UP BACALITE TO ALUMINA (PRELIMINARY REPORT) <i>Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch. Issled. Inst. Tsvetkovykh i Prokhtirovnykh Materialov i Elektrolit Prom.</i> , 1940, No. 20, 47-41. Microscopical investigations of the Salsk kaolinites and silts indicate that the kaolinites contain diasporic, boehmitic, a rhombohedral, quartz, and muscovite and that the silts contain diasporic, quartz, corundum, feldspar, dolomite, and zircon. In both, diasporic is the principal constituent. The insoluble extraction of Al ₂ O ₃ is explained by the incomplete solution of diasporic under the conditions of the experiment. The rhombohedral mineral, which is present in considerable amounts in kaolinite and which is absent in the silt, probably contains Al ₂ O ₃ .																																																																																																							

KURLINA, Ye. V., PROKHAVATILOV, V. G., SHEFTEL', I. T.

Systems (Chemistry)

Structural study of the system Cu)-Mn₃O₄-O₂ Dokl. AN SSSR 86 no. 2, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December, 1952.

Unclassified.

KURLINA, Ye. V.

IA 235T24

USSR/Chemistry - Manganese Compounds 11 Sep 52

"Structural Study of the $\text{CuO} - \text{Mn}_2\text{O}_4 - \text{O}_2$ System," Ye. V. Kurlina, V.G. Prokhvatilov, I.T. Sheftel'

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 86, No 2, pp 305-307

Between the temps 500-1,100°, the compd CuMn_2O_4 forms, which has a spinel structure. Between 1,000° and 1,100°, when the CuO content is increased, the solid soln CuMn_2O_4 is formed 1st. When the critical concn is reached, the material consists of a solid soln of CuMn_2O_4 in Mn_2O_4 and spinel. Presented by Acad D.S. Belyankin
12 Jul 52.

235T24

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000927720010-3"

KURLINA, E.V.

AUTHOR: KOLOMIEC, B.T., ŠEFTEL', I.T., KURLINA, E.V. PA - 2044
 TITLE: The Electric Properties of Some Oxide Semiconductors.
 (Russian).
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki, 1957, Vol 27, Nr. 1, pp 51-72
 (U.S.S.R.)
 Received: 2 / 1957 Reviewed: 3 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The present paper discusses the principal results of the investigation of the electric properties of composed copper-manganese and cobalt-manganese oxide semiconductors. The synthesis of the sample of various compositions (on the basis of the systems $\text{CuO} - \text{MnO} - \text{O}_2$ and $\text{CoO} - \text{MnO} - \text{O}_2$) took place by means of the simultaneous alkaline precipitation of the hydrates of copper oxide and manganese oxide (or cobalt oxide and manganese oxide) from the nitric salts of these metals. The production method is discussed in short. Silver contacts were burned into the samples. The composition of the samples is illustrated by means of triangular diagrams. At first the dependence of the electric parameters (i.e. of the electric conductivity and of the activation energy of the electrons) on the composition of the samples is investigated. Resistances were measured by means of a Wheatstone bridge with pulse-like feeding. Experimental results are illustrated

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The Electric Properties of Some Oxide Semiconductors.

by means of diagrams and show the following results: On the basis of mixtures of copper oxide and manganese oxide it is possible to obtain a gamma of semiconductors with conductivities of from 10^{-8} to $10^{-1} \text{ ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$. The constancy of the activation energy of this system within a wide range of the ratios Cu:Mn is interesting. According to their composition CO-MnO-O_2 semiconductors have conductivities of from 10^{-3} to $10^{-9} \text{ ohm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and a considerably greater activation energy. The radiographic analysis showed i.e. that, in connection with the synthesis of samples, new chemical compounds are created which are discussed in short. Also the results of microscopic investigation are discussed on the basis of several illustrations. Accordingly, both groups of semiconductors consist of different crystalline phases; in by far the largest number of cases they have spinell structure. Next, the connection between electric conductivity and the microstructure of the material and with the structure of the crystal lattice is investigated. Among other things, it is probable that in the samples under investigation reciprocal solid solutions are formed at temperatures of more than 800° between

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The Electric Properties of Some Oxide Semiconductors.

the spinells of CuMn_2O_4 and Mn_3O_4 . The activation energy of the electrons diminishes with an increase of the electric conductivity of the samples. The connection between electric conductivity with the gaseous medium: Experiments indicate an abnormal influence (from the point of view of the zone theory) exercised by oxygen upon the conductivity of $\text{CuO} - \text{MnO}-\text{O}_2$ -hole semiconductors within the temperature range of $200-500^\circ\text{C}$. Also the $\text{CO}-\text{MnO}-\text{O}_2$ -samples are characterized by a similar but less marked anomaly.

ASSOCIATION: Not given

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

SHEFTEL', I.T.; ZASLAVSKIY, A.I.; KURLINA, Ye.V.; TEKSTER-PROSKURYAKOVA, G.N.

Electric properties and structure of complex oxide semiconductors.
Fiz. tver. tela 1 no.2:227-241 P '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Semiconductors)

28090

S/181/61/003/009/024/039
B104/B102

24,7700(1144,1160)

AUTHORS: Sheftel', I. T. ; Zaslavskiy, A. I. , Kurlina, Ye. V. and
Tekster-Proskuryakova G. N.

TITLE: Electrical properties and structure of complex oxide
semiconductors. II The systems MnO-CoO-NiO-O_2 and MnO-CuO-NiO-O_2

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela. v. 3, no. 9, 1961, 2712-2725

TEXT: In previous articles, the authors have investigated the electrical properties and the structure of the binary systems Mn-Cu, Mn-Co, Cu-Co, and Co-Ni, as well as of the ternary system MnO-CuO-CoO-O_2 (DAN SSSR, 86, 2, 305, 1952; ZhTF, XXVII, 11, 51, 1957; FTT, I, 2, 277, 1959; FTT, sb., v. II, 50, 1959). Here, the authors report on the dependence of the conductivity σ of the above systems on their composition and structure. The production of the samples, the method of X-ray diffraction studies, and the electrical measurements have been described in previous articles. The following annealing temperatures have been chosen in order to ensure a better sintering: For copper-nickel material between 1000 and 1100°C, for Card 1/8

Electrical properties and

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nickel-manganese material between 1300 and 1350°C; for materials containing Co, Ni, and Mn between 1200 and 1450°C, and for systems of Cu, Ni, or Mn oxides between 1030 and 1300°C. The relation between the conductivity of the systems MnO-NiO-O₂ and CuO-NiO-O₂ at room temperature and their

composition was studied. It was found that σ shows a maximum in nickel-manganese semiconductors in connection with the formation of NiMn₂O₄. This compound has a cubic spinel structure. It is formed purely in compositions with Ni : Mn = 1 : 2 and if the synthesis temperature is 900-1000°C. Annealing at 1300°C partly dissociates the spinel, and the conductivity drops. In the system of copper and nickel oxides, σ shows a maximum and the activation energy ΔE a minimum. These extreme values are related with the formation of solid solutions between the two oxides. The investigation of the temperature dependence of σ for the systems MnO-CoO-NiO-O₂ and MnO-CuO-NiO-O₂ showed that the law $\sigma = A \exp(\Delta E/2kT)$ (') is well satisfied for all compositions at temperatures from 20 to 200°C. Table 2 shows data on these semiconductors. A measurement of the thermo-emf at room temperature showed that all materials of the system MnO-CuO-NiO-O₂ investigated had a p-type conductivity. In the system of Mn, Ni, and Co oxides, one group of semiconductors has a p-type conductivity, and the

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Electrical properties and ...

other has an n-type conductivity (Fig. 2). For the MnO-CoO-NiO-O_2 system copper-cobalt-manganese semiconductors, and the system of Mn, Co, and Ni oxides, the conductivity hardly changed with strong changes of the cation component of the material. The formation of materials with a conductivity of up to $5 \text{ ohm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ is characteristic of the system MnO-CuO-NiO-O_2 . The role of cations in the conduction mechanism, the structure of the crystal phases for semiconductors of the systems MnO-CoO-NiO-O_2 and MnO-CuO-NiO-O_2 , and the cation distribution in the spinels are thoroughly investigated. It is concluded that the electrical parameters of the semiconductors investigated are a function of their content of manganese cations. The predominating role of manganese with respect to the conductivity of the semiconductors investigated is explained by the presence of Mn ions of different valences in the octahedron cavities of the spinel. Ni, Cu, and Co occur simultaneously as bivalent cations in the semiconductors. The effect of manganese on the conductivity of the semiconductors investigated can be very well explained by comparing the electrical properties of semiconductors containing manganese with those without manganese but otherwise of the same composition. In a later article, such a system

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(CuO-CoO-NiO-O₂) will be investigated. N. P. Potapov is mentioned. The authors thank B. T. Kolomiyets for interest, V. G. Prokhvatilov for determining the phase compositions of the semiconductors, as well as Z. V. Karachentseva and A. I. Zharinova for participating in the determination of the cation distribution. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 15 references; 5 Soviet and 10 non-Soviet. The three most important references to English-language publications read as follows: M. Kamaiyama, Z. Nara, J. Appl. Phys., Japan, 21, 400, 1952; R. R. Heikes, W. D. Johnston, J. Chem. Phys., 26, 3, 582, 1957; F. J. Morin, Bell Syst. Tech. J., 37, 1047, 1958.

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1961

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28091

S/181/61/003/009/025/039

B104/B102

24,7780 (1144, 1160)

AUTHORS: Sheftel', I. T., Kurlina, Ye. V., and Tekster-Proskuryakova,
G. N.

TITLE: Electrical properties and structure of complex oxide
semiconductors. III. The system CuO-CoO-NiO-O_2

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 9, 1961, 2726-2734

TEXT: The conductivity and the structure of semiconductors belonging to the system CuO-CoO-NiO-O_2 are studied. The results are compared with properties of semiconductors containing manganese and belonging to the system of Mn, Cu, Co, and Ni oxides. It was aimed at finding the role of manganese in the conduction mechanism of these materials. Thorough investigations of the temperature dependence of conductivity showed that the temperature dependence of σ is not only a function of the cation components of the material. The law $\sigma = A \exp(-\Delta E/2kT)$ is only valid in relatively small temperature ranges. It was established that there is no relationship between the electrical parameters and the cation component of Cu, Co, and Ni oxide semiconductors (as is the case with semiconductors

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Electrical properties and ...

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S/181/61/003/009/025/039
B104/B102

containing manganese). At certain mixture ratios, σ , ΔE , and A will not only change with small changes of the cation component but also if the thermal treatment is changed. Materials containing chiefly Ni oxide possess the lowest conductivity and the greatest A . Unlike binary and ternary manganese systems, no thermally stable crystal phase with a spinel structure is formed in materials produced on the basis of Cu, Co, and Ni oxides. The formation of thermally stable spinel-type compounds is attributed to the manganese cations. The effect of thermal treatment in air at various temperatures has been studied in a number of tests. It was found that a thermal treatment at 500-700°C will increase σ , but one at 800°C will decrease σ . The change of resistivity of the samples as a function of the annealing time at 600 and 800°C was also studied. The results are shown in Figs. 6 and 7. The influence of oxygen on the conductivity during thermal treatment was studied in test series performed in various gas media and in a vacuum of $\sim 10^{-3}$ mm Hg. It was established that the strong effect of thermal treatment on σ is connected with an oxidation or reduction during the annealing process. Annealing in oxygen at 600°C increases σ as much as a thermal treatment in air. A number of compositions showed that the partial pressure of oxygen influences the

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B104/B102

Electrical properties and ...

conductivity. Annealing at 600°C in a neutral gas decreased σ considerably, but annealing at 800°C increased σ . Annealing at 600°C in vacuo did not essentially decrease the conductivity. The results are finally discussed, and it is noted that the electrical conductivity of the materials investigated is not only a function of the cation component but also a function of the stoichiometric disturbances (changes of the metal-to-oxygen ratio). The low thermal stability is related to the formation of compounds between the initial components. In the semiconductors investigated and also in materials containing manganese, the conductivity is related to the ion content of one and the same material in various valence states. These are Mn cations in materials containing manganese, and in Co and Cu ions the semiconductors studied. In materials containing manganese, the number of Mn cations remains practically constant during annealing. In materials without Mn, the number of metal-cation pairs is increased during annealing at about 600°C, which is due to additional oxidation. Therefore, σ increases. The authors thank B. T. Kolomiyets for interest, A. I. Zaslavskiy for a discussion of the results, and V. G. Prokhvatilov for X-ray diffraction studies. There are 9 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet

Card 3/6

Investigation of the electrical conductivity and dielectric permeability of semiconducting materials in the system of the oxides of manganese and cobalt. V. N. Novikov.

Physico-chemical investigation and electrical conductivity of cobalto-titanium oxide semiconductors. T. N. Yegorova, Ye. V. Kurlina, I. T. Sheftel'.

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds, Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

BOROWSKI, Edward; KURLO-BOROWSKA, Zofia; KRYNSKI, Stefan; WASIELEWSKA, Danuta

Improved method of tetaïne production. I. Obtaining of the polypeptide complex. Bull. Inst. Marine M. Gdansk 8 no.1-2:75-88 1957.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansk.

(ANTIBIOTICS, prep.

tetaïne, obtainment of polypeptide complex)

BOLOTOVSKAYA, T.P.; BOLOTOVSKIY, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.;
BOCHAROV, G.S.; GULYAYEV, V.I.; KURLOV, B.A.; MERKUR'YEV,
I.A.; SMIRNOV, V.E.

[Handbook on the geometrical calculation of involute toothed
and worm gears] Spravochnik po geometricheskomu raschotu
evol'ventnykh zubchatykh i chervyachnykh peredach. [By] T.P.
Bolotovskaya i dr. Moskva, M.: hgiz, 1963. 472 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

KURLOV, B.A., 1946.

leaflets for the designer. Auxiliary graphs for geometrical designs
of corrected gear transmissions. Vest.mashinostr. 45 no.3:27-32
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

KURLOV, B.A., inzh.

Interpretation of working drawings of spur gear wheels by means of
rollers (balls). Vest. mashinostr. 44 no.10:17-20 0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

KURILIN, B.A.

Using balls for measuring tooth thickness of bevel straight-
tooth gears. Stan. 1. Instr. 36 no. 824-17 4g 165. (MIRA 18:9)

KURLOV, B.A., aspirant

Interpretation of spur gear wheels machined with gear cutters.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.8:16-22 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 16054-66

EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T JD/DJ

ACC NR: AP6003985

SOURCE CODE: UR/0145/65/000/008/0016/0022

AUTHOR: Kurlov, B. A. (Aspirant)

ORG: Ufa Aviation Institute (Ufimskiy aviatsionnyy institut)

TITLE: Deciphering of cylindrical straight-toothed gears machined with a gear cutter

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 8, 1965, 16-22

TOPIC TAGS: gear cutting, gear cutting theory, gear dimension, metal cutting, industrial process, metalworking

ABSTRACT: The problem of deciphering the parameters of cylindrical gears from a given sample gear (for example, during replacement, etc.) in order to specify the correct tooling parameters in duplicating such a gear is discussed. Most existing literature on this subject has limited application or is completely incorrect. A rigorous method was proposed by Ya. I. Diker, (Rasshifrovka zubchatykh zatseploniy. Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1944, No. 8), but it is applicable only to gears with moderate coefficients of bias (correction) which can be cut by broach type instruments. This method does not apply to coefficients

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.911.3

L 16054-66

ACC NR: AP6003985

greater than 5 which can be obtained with gear cutters. The differences in gear parameter relationships between the broached gears and gear cutter machined gears are discussed and equations relating different gear parameters are derived. The following deciphering method is suggested: tooth peak and root diameters, gear center-to-center distance, and the basic pitch are measured; with the help of tables the contour profile angle α_d and modulus m are obtained; the bias (correction) coefficient is calculated from given formulas; the radial clearance and tooth crown height coefficients are calculated and the latter is rounded off to the closest standard value; the backlash coefficient (between gear and tool) and the possible number of teeth on the tool are estimated; after the tool tooth crown diameter is determined the previous values are recalculated to check their values (interference check should also be made); the parameters are used to determine the geometric gear parameters in the normal fashion. The procedure is demonstrated by an example. This paper was presented by I. Bolotovskiy, docent, candidate of technical sciences, Ufa Aviation Institute. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas, 1 table, and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/

SUBM DATE: 22Jun64/

ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2 *LC*

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathological.
Blood and Hematopoietic System.

S-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, No 83693

Author : ~~Kurlov, O. V.~~

Inst : Tomsk Medical Institute

Title : Diameter of Erythroblasts of Bone Marrow in Non-Gastric
Pernicious Anemia.

Orig Pub : 5-y Pavlovsk. sb. Tomskiy med. in-t, Tomsk, In-t, 1956,
139-141

Abstract : In 15 cases of partial and total resection of the stomach,
the dimensions of the erythroblasts were 8-20 mu (normally
5-14 mu) with the average diameter 13,5 - 19,2 mu (normally:
about 8 mu). Thus, a change in the average diameter of
erythroblasts is a characteristic feature of non-gastric
pernicious anaemia as well as of the true Addison-
Biermerov form.

Card 1/1

27

KURLOV, G.V.; GOL'DBERG, D.I., prof., red.; OSOVSKIY, A.T., tekhn. red.

[Leukemia; amount of vitamin B₁₂ in the blood and organs of patients with leukemia] Leikozy soderzhanie vitamina B₁₂ v krovi i organakh bol'nykh leikozom. Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ. 1960. 55 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy patofiziologii Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Gol'dberg). (LEUKEMIA) (CYANOCOBALAMINE)

KURLOV, O.V., Cand. Med. Sci., — (diss) "Data on the question of metabolic disturbances of Vitamin B₁₂ during Leukoses," Tomsk, 1961, 14 pp (Omsk State Medical Institute), 250 copies (KL-Supp 9-61, 191)

KURLOV, O. V. (Tomsk)

Disturbance in the vitamin B₁₂ metabolism in leukemias. Klin. med.
no.8:42-50 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki prof. D. I. Gol'dberg) Tomskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(LEUKEMIA) (CYANOCOBALAMINE)

KURLOV, O.V.

Characteristics of anemia in leukemia. Terap.arkh. 33 no.11:
70-76 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry patofiziologii (zav. - prof. D.I. Gol'dberg)
Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LEUKEMIA) (ANEMIA)

KURLOV, O.V.

Content of vitamin B₁₂ in the blood and organs of healthy subjects.
Lab.delo 8 no.8:24-27 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kafedra patofiziologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki
RSFSR prof. D.I.Gol'dberg) Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CYANOCOBALAMINE)

KURLOV, V.N., dotsent

~~Prevention of postoperative peritonitis by peroral use of sulfonamides and antibiotics.~~ Khirurgia 32 no.11:21-25 N '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Iz kafedry gosptal'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.L.Bregadze) i kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. N.H.Vorob'yev) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. G.D.Zalesskiy)

(PERITONITIS, prev. and control.

antibiotics & sulfonamides in postop. peritonitis)

(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use

prev. of postop.perianitis)

(SULFONAMIDES, ther. use

same)

Country : USSR
 Category : Microbiology-Antibiosis and Symbiosis, Antibiotics
 Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Stal., No.19, 1958, 6000
 Author : Kurlov, V.N.
 Institut. :
 Title : The Effects of Certain Antibiotics and Sulfonamides on the Basic Representatives of the Intestinal Microflora in the Human
 Orig. Pub. : Zh. zapr. izenterii. Novosibirsk, 1957, 77-86
 Abstract : Colibacillin, given orally in a dose of 1 gm every 6 hrs for 2 days, led to complete cessation of the growth of enteric rods and enterococci in stool cultures. Streptomycin, in a dose of 0.5 gm 4 times a day for 2 to 3 days, and levomycetin, in a dose of 1 gm 3 times a day for 3 days, reduced the content of enteric rods and enterococci by 10,000 to 100,000 times, as well as the content of Bacillus perfringens in a number of instances. The simultaneous administration of 1 gm of phthalazol 4 to 6 times a day increased the bacteriostatic effect of streptomycin and levomycetin. The combined use of
 Card: 1/3

-16-

Country :
Category :

Abs. Jour :

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : 2 gms streptomycin and 1,000,000 units of penicillin per day for 2 to 3 days showed no bacteriostatic effect on the normal intestinal microflora. Biomyacin in a dose of 0.3 gms every 4 hours for 5 to 7 days only weakly suppressed the growth of enteric rods and of enterococci. Phthalazol did not enhance the effectiveness of the action of biomyacin. Synthomycin in a dose of 1 gm 5 times a day for a period of 5 days, and also phthalazol in a dose of 1 gm 6 times a day for a period of 5 days, exhibited only a feeble bacteriostatic effect. The hyaluronidase and hemolytic activity of the enteric bacilli isolated prior to and following the administration of anti-

Card: 2/3

Country :
Category :

Abs. Jour :

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927720010-3

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : biotics, as well as their antagonistic properties with respect to *Bacterium typhi*, showed no radical changes. With the use of "shock" doses of antibiotics, the sensitivity of organisms being studied to these antibiotics changed very little. - V.A. Lyashenko

Card: 3/3

SOURCE: Nauchnik i tekhnika, No. 12, 1981, p. 1

dimethylsiloxane rubber, methylpropylsiloxane rubber,

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927720010-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927720010-3"

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KURLOVICH, Ye. A.

Movement of a sphere under the surface of a heavy fluid. Vop.mekh.
no.193:157-170 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Fluid dynamics)

KURLOVICH, Ye. A. V. APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927720010-3

Hydraulic Engineering

Dissertation: "Peculiarities of Designing the Concrete Facings for Slopes
of Earth Structures Exposed to the Action of Waves." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow
Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst imeni V. V. Kuybyshev,
23 Mar 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 13 Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

SOV/124-58-7-7679

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 7, p 50 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kurlovich, Ye.V.

TITLE: On the Determination of the Boundaries of the Reinforcement of Embankments of Earth Structures Subjected to Wave Action. (Statement of the problem) [K voprosu o naznachenii granits krepleniya otkosov zemlyanykh sooruzheniy, podverzhennykh vozdeystviyu voln. (V poryadke postanovki voprosa)]

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Mosk. inzh.-stroit. in-t, 1957, Nr 20, pp 93-99

ABSTRACT: The upper boundary of the reinforcement required for earthen embankments is determined by the condition $H_1 = h_2 + a$. Here H_1 is the height of the abutment boundary above the highest stillwater level; h_2 is the height of the wave reach which, it is recommended, should be determined according to N.N. Dzhunkovskiy with a correction coefficient of 1.2; a is the height of the rise in water level due to wind drive which is determined according to A.V. Karaushev. The lower boundary is determined by the author by taking into consideration the erosion of the earth under the influence of the velocity in the bottom layer of the water which is determined according

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-7-7679

On the Determination of the Boundaries of the Reinforcement (cont.)

to Boussinesq. This equation likewise offers good results in case of varying depth. Illustrative values for noneroding velocities are given for particles of 0.1 mm to 150 mm in diameter lying on slopes of 1:3.5 and 1:6.

A.S. Ofitserov

1. Breakwaters--Design
2. Breakwaters--Stability
3. Beaches--Stability
4. Water waves--Geophysical effects

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-7-7687

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 7, p 52 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kurlovich, Ye.V.

TITLE: A Device for Measuring the Wave Height Under Laboratory Conditions (Pribor dlya izmereniya vysoty voln v laboratornykh usloviyakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Mosk. inzh.-stroit. in-t, 1957, Nr 20, pp 100-102

ABSTRACT: A schematic description is given of a three-channel high-frequency device, installed between the two-rod resistance gages and the oscillograph vibrators for recording wave contours under laboratory conditions.

A.S. Ofitserov

1. Water waves--Measurement 2. Oscillographs--Applications

Card 1/1

Курлов, И.В.

KURLOVICH, Ye.V., kand.techn.nauk

Experimental investigation of wave action on the surface covering
of earth dam slopes. Zhurnal MISI no. 2:124-127, 1977. (MIRA 10:11)
(Dams) (Waves)

KURLOVICH, Yo.V., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Investigating strength of walls build of "tetrapods." Transp.
stroil. 8 no.2:27-28 P '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Shore protection)

Antonov, I. A., Yu. V.

USSR/ Engineering - Machine construction

Card : 1/1

Authors : Antonov, I.A., Eng.; Kurlovich, Yu. V.; Eng.; & Shukhman, D. Ya, Eng.

Title : New gas-cutting machine with remote-controlled copying device

Periodical : Vest. Mash. 34/5, 78 - 80, May 1954

Abstract : This new gas-cutting machine, with remote-controlled duplicating device, is especially practical in heavy-machine construction and in ship building. Its design makes it possible to use smaller and cheaper patterns. The new machine was developed by the Institute of Autogenous Working of Metals. It cuts parts out of sheet steel 5-200 mm thick and has six cutters. The scale with relation to the pattern is 5:1.

Institution :

Submitted :

AID P - 5596

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 107-a - 8/12

Author : Vasil'yev, K. V., Kand. of Tech. Sci., and Yu. V. Kurlovich, Eng.

Title : Copying from drawing with MDM-2 gas cutting machine

Periodical : Svar. proizv., 11, 28-30, N 1956

Abstract : The operation and details of construction of the MDM-2 oxyacetelyne gas-cutting machine, developed by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Autogenous Treatment of Metals (VNIIAvtogen), is described. This automatic unit can cut from drawing or templet, and is claimed to be more advanced than existing machines of this type. Four photos.

Institution : As above

Submitted : No date

KURLOVICH, Yu.V., inzh.

Designing measuring devices for photocopying systems. Trudy
VNII Avtogen no.5:3-15 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Photography--Reproduction of plans, drawings, etc.)
(Optical measurements)

KURLOVICH, Yu.V., inzh.

Force of attraction of the magnetic tracer to the template.

Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.7:3-13 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Gas welding and cutting--Equipment and supplies)

KURLOVICH, Yu.V., inzh.

New system of programing the performance of gas cutting machines.
Svar.proizv. no.1:19-22 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtogennoy
obrabotki metallov.

(Gas welding and cutting)(Electronic calculating machines)

KURLOVICH, Yu.V., inzh.

Photoelectric duplication of circumferences and rectangles.

Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.8:87-100 '62.

(MIRA 15:6)

(Photomechanical processes)

KURLOVICH, Yu.V., inzh.

Calculating the control characteristics of an amplitude-type
photocopying system. Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.9:3-18 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

KURLOVICH, Yu.V., inzh.

Copying properties of machines with a remote scale controlling
connection. Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.11:3-14 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KURLOVICH, Yu.V., inzh.

Substantiation of the drive system for gas-cutting machine
operations. Trudy VNIIAVTOGENMASH no.12:21-35 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

KURLOWICZ, W.; KUZNIECOW, A.; KOSSAKOWSKI, A.

A method of preparation of lyophilized BCG vaccine. Polski tygod.
lek. 7 no. 25:837-838 23 June 1952. (GLML 23:3)

1. Of the State Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw.

KURLYAND, B. Kh.

Study of the activity of the mastication muscles by myography and myotonography. Bul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.7:116-119 J1'63
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach T.A. Sveshmikova)
g. Pushkina. Nauchnyye rukovoditeli: prof. Ye.K. Zhukov Insti-
tuta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii AN SSSR, Leningrad, i prof. V.Yu.
Kurlyandskiy Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo insti-
tuta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR D.A. Biryukovym.

MALITSKIY, S., inzh.; KURLYAND, G., inzh.

Underpass for pedestrians at the October Square. Na stroi.
Mosk. 2 no. 8:24-27 Ag '59. (MIHA 12:12)
(Moscow--Underpasses)

KURLYAND, B. Kh. (Pushkin, Leningradskoy oblasti)

Tensographic study of the physiological activity of some
masseters. Stomatologiya 42 no.4:63-68 J1-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:4)

KURLYAND, B. Kh.

Relations between changes in the thickness of the masticatory muscle, performance force and the index of firmness. Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.2:254-258 F'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Detskaya stomatologicheskaya poliklinika Kirovskogo rayona, Leningrad.

MALITSKIY, S.I., inzh.; KURLYAND, G.A., inzh.

New embankments of the Yauza River. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 33 no.1:27-31
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(Yauza River--Regulation)



ACCESSION NR: AP4039007

8/0136/64/000/005/0066/0069

AUTHOR: Layner, A. I.; Kolenkova, M. A.; Shumeyko, A. I.; Kurlyand, V. M.

TITLE: Zircon - Soda Interaction

SOURCE: Tsvetny*ye metally*, no. 5, 1964, 66-69

TOPIC TAGS: melting, ZrSiO₄, caustic soda, sintering, leaching, extraction, ZrO sub 2

ABSTRACT: Considering the difficulties involved in the industrial melting of ZrSiO₄ with caustic soda, the authors studied the decomposition of ZrSiO₄ concentrates by Na in quantities necessary for the formation of zirconium silicate sodium by sintering. The effects of different amounts of sodium and of sintering temperatures was observed at 900, 1000 and 1100 C, with different Na₂CO₃: ZrSiO₄ ratios and an invariable molar ratio of Na₂CO₃: Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃ and TiO₂ = 1. Assuming that soda dissociates upon the removal of CO₂, the ZrO₂ contents in the cake would decline as the amount of soda is increased and could be predetermined. Chemical analysis at 1100 C corroborated this possibility. Optimal sintering time for specimens with Na₂O/ZrSiO₄ = 1, 2 and held for 15 to 120 minutes at 1100 C was

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039007

60 minutes. For the purpose of extracting ZrO_2 , ground specimens were leached with a 40% solution of H_2SO_4 . An increase in acid from 80 to 115% to the stoichiometric amount was found to enhance ZrO_2 extraction only up to 128%. An increase of 20 to 60 C in the leaching temperature raises ZrO_2 extraction from 70 to 93%. Further temperature increases have no effect. A double leaching cycle with stoichiometric quantities of the acid provided 97 - 97.5% ZrO_2 extraction. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 04Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM.

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ZHVANSKIY, V.A.; KURLYAND, V.P.

[Forage beans] Kormovye boby. [n.p.] Smolenskoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, [n.d.], 27 p. (MIRA 17:7)

LOGOV, M.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZEMENKO, N.A., inzh.; PERELMAN, A.S., inzh.;
TUTUN, Y.M., inzh.

Effect of the uneven wall thickness of the initial blank and
the degree of deformation on the uneven wall thickness of pipe
rolled on the KMT mill. Inzh. zh. 1981, 14:51-52, 102.

(117-17.11)

KHMYANDEK, Z. S.

42315: KHMYANDEK, Z. S. - O raspredelenii krivorozhukoy zheleznoy rudy Chernym tsokham
vuzh SSSR. Nauch. Trudy (Dnepropetr. metal'burg. inst. in. Staling), VYP 15, (1948)
1948, s. 5-29.

SC: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statoy, Vol. 47, 1948.

KURLYANDER, Z. S.

42317: KURLYANDER, Z. S. - Perspektivy stabilizatsii kachestvennykh pokazateley krivoroz'zhik zheleznykh rud. Nauch. trudy (Dnepropetr. metallurg. in-t im. Stalina) VYP 14. (dop) 1949, S. 31-56.

SC: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1949.

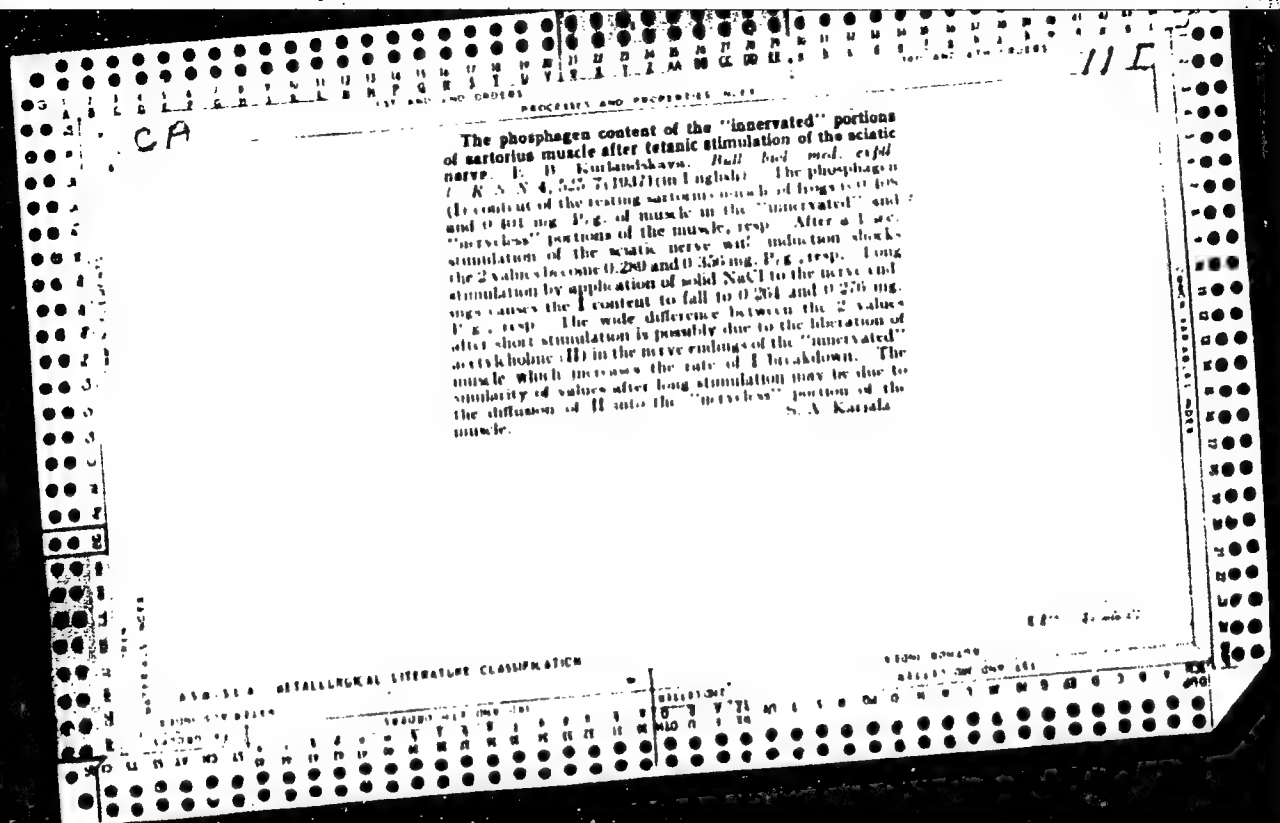
KURLYANDER, Z.S.

Conference on the results of using waste heat boilers at open-hearth furnaces. Metallurg no.8:35 Ag '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1.Uchenyy sekretar' Ukrainskogo respublikanskogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo otdela chernoy metallurgii.
(Heat regenerators) (Open-hearth furnaces)

Effect of different kinds of radiant energy and convected
heat in nitrogen exchanges of tissues. In: Kurland, H. A. A.
Roll, H. A. A. med. exp. 1. R. S. S. I. 111. 6. 1955. 1. 1.
pressure of the perfused rabbit ear to heat, infrared rays and
a big lamp increases the total N in the perfusate.
R. C. P. A.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>CA</p> <p>11-A</p> <p>The effect of infrared rays on the anaphylactic reaction. E. Kurlandakaya. <i>Bull. biol. med. exp.</i> U. R. S. S. R. 6, 541-3 (1958); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1959, II, 4255. -- Guinea pigs were exposed to infrared light ($\lambda_{max} = 3\mu$) between sensu- tization with horse serum and reinjection. Animals which had been exposed to the radiation showed definitely reduced susceptibility to shock. M. G. Moore</p>																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>1ST AND 2ND ORDERS</p>										<p>3RD AND 4TH ORDERS</p>									

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																																													
1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS													3RD AND 4TH EDITIONS																																																																
<p>Pathogenesis of liver lesions in trinitrotoluene poison Ing. D. B. Al'pern, Kurlyandskaya, Romashevskaya, Kisel, and Evgenova. <i>Farmakol. i Toksikol.</i> 7, No. 5, 12: 4 (1914). -- Tests with dogs and rabbits, and with tissues <i>in vitro</i>, indicate that the liver is especially active in chem. conversion of TNT; the kidneys and some other organs also participate. Among the toxic effects are swelling and proliferation of cells in the reticulo-endothelial system, with degeneration of liver cells. Peroral and subcutaneous dosage give identical effect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Julian F. Smith</p>																																																																													
<p>ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																																													
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PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX

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Liver functions in detoxifying trinitrotoluene. R. B. Kurlyandakaya. Farmakol. i Tshikh. S. No. 4, 36-43 (1945). Fixation of TNT in acute TNT poisoning occurs largely in the liver, by conversion to phenols or the like and elimination in the bile or through the blood stream and urine. The tests were made with dogs (dose 1 g./kg., per os in linseed or sunflower seed oil); rabbits (dose 0.85-2.5 g./kg., per os in oil; 0.3 g./kg. given subcutaneously); and with liver, kidney and muscle tissues in post mortem studies. 174g
Julian P. Smith

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LETAVET, A.A., prof., red.. Prinimali uchastiye: KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B.,
doktor biolog.nauk; ANDREYEVA, O.S., kand.meditsinskikh nauk;
MEDVEDEV, N.N., red.; BODROVA, A.A., red.; IOVLEVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Toxicology of beryllium; a collection of articles and abstracts
of foreign periodical literature] Toksikologiya berillia; sbornik
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Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1953. 288 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Daystvitel'nyy ohlen AMH SSSR (for Letavet).
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In memory of Professor N.S.Pravdin. Gig.1 san, no.4:61 Ap '54.

(MLRA 7:4)

(Pravdin, Nikolai Sergeevich,)

KURLANDSKAYA, E. B.

"Data on the Chronic Effects of Radioactive Isotopes on the Body,"
a paper submitted at the 12th International Congress on Occupational
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